







ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENTS

UMIST acts to counter maths teacher shortage

by Judith Jurd
A degree course to equip graduates to meet the serious shortage of qualified mathematics teachers in schools is to be introduced this October at the University of Manchester...

New chance to compare East and West

by Sue Reid
Students will have the opportunity of comparing the economic and political systems of Western and Eastern Europe, including Russia, within an interdisciplinary degree course...

Town planning attitude is vocational and academic

The school of Town Planning at Leeds Polytechnic has gained approval from the Council for National Academic Awards to operate a four-year degree course, starting in October 1977...

Computing for businessmen

Businessmen can broaden their knowledge of computers and statistics in management through a new post-experience degree at the Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford...

Poly offers part-time engineering

Sheffield City Polytechnic is to offer a new part-time degree course in engineering. Students will devote only one day and one evening a week to the course...

The course provides for some specialization in civil, electrical and electronic, manufacturing and mechanical engineering. The normal entry qualification will be a good Higher National Certificate in one of a range of engineering or applied science subjects.

Health economics MSc at York

York University, a major centre of research into health policy and the application of economics in the National Health Service, is to launch a new postgraduate course in health economics this autumn...

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13 languages in Newcastle BA

Sanskrit, Spanish and Swedish are three of the 13 languages offered in the new BA honours course in Linguistics at Newcastle University from October...

Salford goes into electroacoustics

Salford University is introducing a three-year full-time BA course in electroacoustics. It is being organized jointly by the department of applied acoustics and the department of electrical engineering...

DHSS to help OU course

The Department of Health and Social Security is helping fund a new Open University course which will examine the problems and needs of the increasing number of older people in Britain...

In the academic job market, April is the kind of month when the number of jobs advertised reaches a peak which holds through May and then slowly declines through the summer...

Where have all the jobs gone?



64 UK jobs were advertised in The THES on April 15, 1977. There were 166 in the same issue of 1973. In the first of four articles on academic career prospects Frances Gibb writes on the shrinking job market

A breakdown of the jobs advertised in The THES last month shows not only that there are far fewer posts than there were a few years ago, but also a change in the pattern of where they are offered...

The British Council confirmed this. It said there was more research in advertisements requiring little experience, such as in Finland or Norway, where often the Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) qualifications were not needed...

COURSES

OXFORD POLYTECHNIC BSc Civil Engineering Construction

This NEW course, starting in September, offers a new approach to Civil Engineering for those who wish to take on the challenge and achievement of a career in the production sector of the industry...

Now OU knows the score

Sue Reid reports how music student guinea-pigs like Barbara Cordelle helped the Open University with its first course testing programme

The Open University has for the first time used a comprehensive developmental testing programme prior to the launching of a new course. The unit tests of the course, 'Elements of Music', due to be introduced next January, have been extensively monitored on two 'guinea pig' groups of unsuccessful applicants to the university...

COURSES
University of Strathclyde Department of Electrical Engineering
MSc COURSE IN ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERING

COURSES
Department of Electrical Engineering
University of Strathclyde
Glasgow G1 1XW

Teesside Polytechnic
Department of Business and Professional Studies
NEW OPTION IN MARKETING

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE
MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

COURSES
OXFORD POLYTECHNIC BSc Civil Engineering Construction

COURSES
Salford University
Salford goes into electroacoustics

COURSES
University of Strathclyde
Department of Electrical Engineering

COURSES
University of Strathclyde
Department of Electrical Engineering

COURSES
OXFORD POLYTECHNIC BSc Civil Engineering Construction

COURSES
Salford University
Salford goes into electroacoustics

COURSES
University of Strathclyde
Department of Electrical Engineering

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By contrast, in a more academic subject such as philosophy there is great demand. Although advertised recently there was thought to be the only lecturership in the subject this year, and there were over 100 applicants, which is a slightly higher than considered particularly high.

The most common comment from both universities and polytechnics is the high quality of the applicants compared with several years ago. Many now have first class honours degrees, PhDs and research experience. More and more tend to stay on at their own university and complete their research before looking for jobs, rather than seeking them mid-research, as was the case several years ago. And more applicants tend to have held research fellowships. The average age of an applicant therefore for a lecturership has risen in 24/25 to 28/29.

At Manchester Polytechnic, where there were 85 applicants for the physics post, Mr J. H. Appleby of the physics department said many had first class degrees, PhDs and four years' research experience and did not make the short list because they had not the relevant industrial experience. The shortage of money at present makes it more difficult to recruit lecturers with appropriate industrial experience.

Completed or nearly completed research seems increasingly to be an essential qualification for a lecturership. Dr E. P. Rose, a geology lecturer at Bedford College, London, said that unless the post demanded a particular specialism or applicant's chances, without a PhD were slim. There were very few job opportunities in geology apart from the universities, he said, and more people were being forced to go abroad.

The British Council confirmed this. It said there was more research in advertisements requiring little experience, such as in Finland or Norway, where often the Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) qualifications were not needed. But at the same time, for academics were realizing more and more the necessity of some sort of postgraduate qualification.

Despite the proliferation of jobs in the oil-rich countries, the AUY salary scale, which is the standard of academics elsewhere, is going to be there. The more popular choices were Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The EEC was not high on the list because of language difficulties.

All agreed, however, that more lecturers were seeking posts abroad. Professor Edwards said that what was most depressing was that applicants with first class degrees and completed research who several years ago would have walked into a job, were being turned away. "In the time of expansion universities took people who were not necessarily top rank, and now they are rejecting people who are better than they were. A whole generation of potentially good scholars is being lost."

NOTICE BOARD

Chair
E. L. Furness, previously personal professor in the department of economics at Strathclyde University, has been appointed professor of Development Economics at the University of Manchester...

Bartholomew's
"Course Evaluation" a joint afternoon meeting of the Northern Branch Society for Research into Higher Education and the Society for the Study of Manchester Polytechnic, will be held on May 26 at Manchester Polytechnic...

Grant
The Mersey Regional Health Authority has been awarded a grant of £100,000 for a study of acute leukaemia under the direction of Dr M. J. Layland.

Universities
Natural philosophy—£7,428 from the SRC for a study for a JMU McV electron accelerator trace track microanalysis and ancillary experimental equipment under the direction of Professor J. M. Reid...

Computer Laboratory—£24,416 from the SRC for research into provision of guidance to computer users in universities under the direction of Dr J. L. Atty and Dr Newman of Birmingham University.

Universities
Belfast
Director of physical education centre and head of the department of physical education: Alan Keith Nichols, Principal...

Strathclyde
Director: K. J. MacCallum (shipbuilding and naval architecture). Lecturers: S. K. Tagg (arts and social studies); A. C. Nicol (biotechnology)...

Chemical Lasers—What and What Good are they? The sixteenth Marchion Lecture by Professor George P. Pinnell, professor of chemistry, University of Edinburgh at Heriot Watt...

A one-day conference to discuss the Bullock report is being held at the University of Warwick on May 14. The conference will be opened by Professor R. G. Radt, director of the Industrial Relations Unit at the University and a member of the Bullock committee...

The wide range of applications of microprocessors by today's manufacturers is the subject of a special one-day seminar being held at Paisley College of Technology on May 18 and 19...

The Society for Research into Higher Education is calling for contributions for its annual conference on Learning Now: What, How and Why? which is to be held on December 20-21 at the University of Surrey...

Social administration and social work—£17,288 from the Scottish Home and Health Department for a study of health education in secondary schools with particular reference to sex education: a study of professional and parental attitudes and practice under the direction of Professor F. M. Martin...

Chemistry—£3,811 from the Science Research Centre for a study of problems associated with the development and application of assays for trace plasma under the direction of Professor C. Brooker, BF4,000 from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for a study of synthetic, spectroscopic and structural studies of platinum and gold porphyrin derivatives...

Immunology—£26,505 from the United States National Institutes of Health for a study of superinfection of AIDS nerve tissue under the direction of Professor J. H. Srikant-Sharma.

Noticeboard is compiled by Patricia Santinelli and Pauline Downs

Open University programmes May 7 to May 13

Table listing various Open University programmes from Saturday May 7 to Monday May 9, including subjects like Urban development, Psychology, and Business studies.

SOUTH EAST ARTS CONTINENTAL BURSARY SCIENCE £1000. Open to students living or working in Kent, Surrey or East Sussex.

Wednesday May 11

Table listing Wednesday May 11 programmes, including subjects like Foundations of Human Geography, Psychology, and Business studies.

Thursday May 12

Table listing Thursday May 12 programmes, including subjects like Modern Art from 1948 to the Present, Psychology, and Business studies.

David Walker on Bristol University's School of Advanced Urban Studies

One small symbol of the state of policy studies and the relationships between government and the academic world behind them is carried in Professor Murray Stewart's wallet. It is the envy of his former colleagues at Kent University's urban and regional studies unit...

Having easy access to government offices is only one small part of what is meant by continuous contact between policy studies and the real world. All Professor Stewart's endeavours to the DoE brings the Bristol school into Whitehall's world of known quantities.

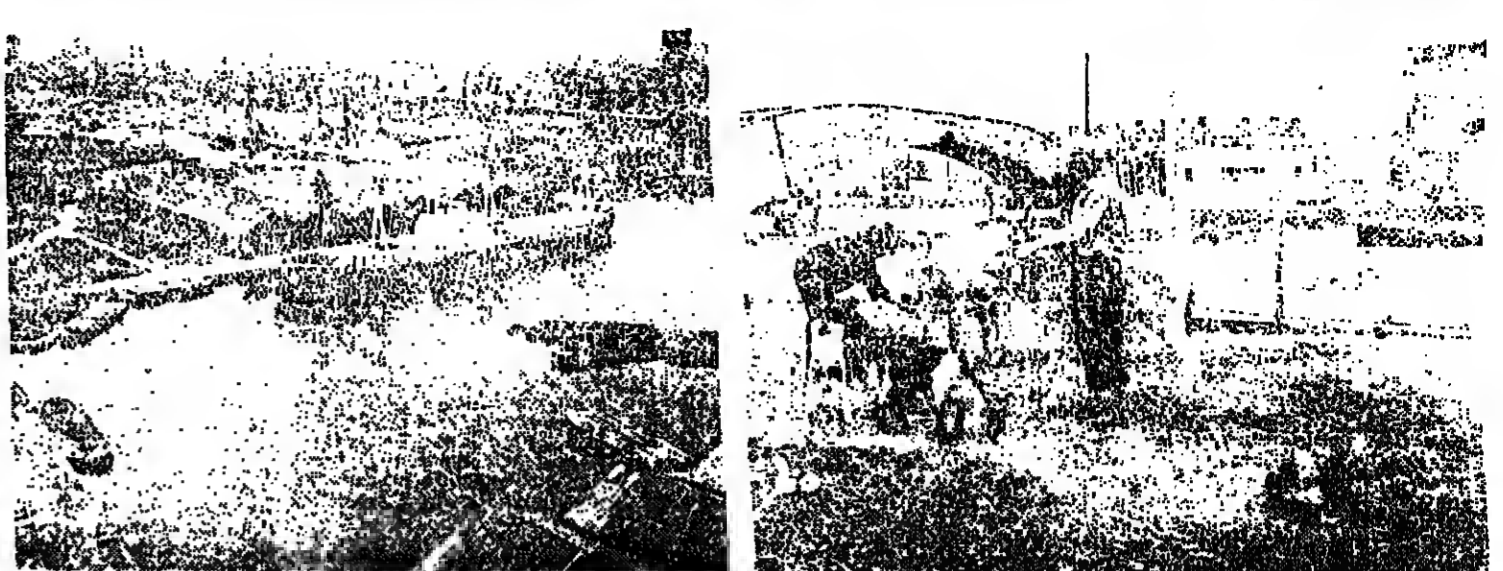
This intimacy with government is a characteristic of Bristol's school of advanced urban studies, where it is an article of faith that policy studies should be based on the real world. The school's relationship with the DoE ought to be close. The department has provided the money, though the university has been taking on overall responsibility for the school's finance.

The school occupies an old stone house in Clifton which has been turned into offices and seminar rooms linked with another block with study bedrooms and kitchens. Bristol, as the hub of government in London, but far enough away to allow uninterrupted intensive sessions for busy bureaucrats.

Geography has saved lives of several colleges

Geography is the key to the latest batch of Government proposals for teacher training to be the east midlands. The regional map of colleges of education will remain virtually unchanged because of the need to survive in ill-provided with higher education.

Several mergers had already taken place and the year's list makes only one change to the picture by suggesting that Eton Hall College should close. The only other college to be suggested for closure is the Peterborough annex of Keele College, Grantham, which is already earmarked for closure.



London's dying docks are a major problem for the urban planners. A novel kind of usefulness has been brought to one part of Surrey Docks with this small farming and recreation project.

Eddison's men shed a practical light

London's dying docks are a major problem for the urban planners. A novel kind of usefulness has been brought to one part of Surrey Docks with this small farming and recreation project.

Professor Eddison, though he was recruited to Bristol four years ago by Sir Colin, takes a very different view from his predecessor, who was a research centre concentrating on traffic problems and issues in the "built environment". It is striking that Professor Eddison's inaugural lecture, delivered early last year on the theme of linking urban studies with analysis of government policy, made no mention of Sir Colin.

The realization of Professor Eddison's and Professor Stewart's conception of a centre for government, housing and planning, takes the form of an extensive series of seminars, short courses and, eventually, degree work for public officials.

Throughout the rest of the region the colleges have survived unscathed, helped by the accidents of geography. Rumours that Bishop Grosseteste might close have proved unfounded. The college is now the only one in Lincolnshire and, therefore, vital for in-service provision for a large area.

East Midlands: Initial training at Eton Hall College should cease; provision for courses in craft, design and technology should be transferred to Trent Polytechnic if suitable arrangements can be made.

Another aspect of the style which may rub off on the officials attending the school's seminars is that favouring active government. Traditionally the Conservatives in the Town Hall have retrenched and been passive; Bristol is a place for doers.

Professor Eddison's ambitions include aiming more at the front men in central and local government—the councillors and the MPs. Bristol is talking with the Social Science Research Council about a scheme that would fund MPs on a two-day course once in a while in brush up on local government affairs from which Professor Eddison worked out with the Open University to provide courses for councillors and intending councillors on how committee systems work and how best the massive local government machine can be run.

How to evaluate the school's work? Its ethos tends towards what in the local authority world is called corporate management—planning the whole of an authority's work through the region will have two centres of teacher training, both in universities.

The future of Homerton College, Cambridge is already assured. It will become an approved society of the university or a date to be fixed by the senate. The present BEd degree will be taken for the last time in 1976 and a new two-plus-two degree introduced in 1979. The college did not achieve its new status without a fight. Some academics at Cambridge University argued that standards at Homerton, particularly in mathematics and science, would never be as high as for other undergraduates.

East Anglia: The Peterborough annex of Keele College should close.

It will remain a voluntary college and the DES will continue its direct grant. This worries some academics who feel that its financial future is uncertain and that it may become a drain on the university's resources. At the moment, however, there are no problems and the marriage between the two institutions is likely to prove one of the easiest in the country.

A factor which certainly swayed Cambridge academics in favour of Homerton was the absence of any suitable alternative. Unlike their counterparts in Oxford they were not prepared to abandon the college to isolation.

Similar considerations will apply when the University of East Anglia decides whether to merge with Keele Hall, Norwich's Church of England college of education.

It is difficult for voluntary colleges to merge with maintained institutions but Keele Hall with Keele College should be able to do so. St Luke's Exeter has merged with Exeter university and plans to merge St Hill and St Bede with Durham university as well under way.

The position at East Anglia is slightly different because the university has no education department of its own, but this might prove an advantage rather than a drawback. Whatever happens, Keele Hall will probably have to accept the Government's proposal that its initial teacher training places should be cut from 700 to 400.

Table listing mergers and closures: East Midlands: Bishop Grosseteste 500, Derby Lonsdale College 450, Leicestershire Polytechnic 500; East Anglia: The Peterborough annex of Keele College should close 600; Trent Polytechnic 850; East Anglia: The Peterborough annex of Keele College should close 400.







# NORTH AMERICAN NEWS

MICHAEL BINYON reports from Washington

The Times Higher Education Supplement (London) Room 541 National Press Building Washington DC

## Scientists bid to aid political prisoners

The National Academy of Sciences has launched a campaign for the release of civilian scientists in Argentina, Uruguay and the Soviet Union who have been imprisoned for political reasons.

At the Academy's annual meeting last week 25th members agreed to serve as "correspondents" help to identify victims in need of support, write letters to their behalf and secure documentation.

The campaign comes a year after the formation by the Academy of a committee on human rights to play a more active role in protesting against the imprisonment of colleagues in other countries.

Members of the committee admitted at a press conference that the campaign could be counter-productive. But past experience had shown that it was more effective to speak out than keep silent.

"Publicly help—or at least, it doesn't harm. Silence kills," said Dr Lipman Bers, from Columbia University.

The eight imprisoned scientists include five Argentine physicists who disappeared mysteriously last year—Pedro Alvarez, Ricardo Gabriela Carabelli, Juan Carlos Galburda, Antonio Miserich and Eriberto Posner.

Scientists are asking to be allowed to visit them or correspond with them, but there are fears that some may not be able to.

In Uruguay the campaign is concentrating on Jose Luis Mussera, a Communist party member imprisoned last year. Described by the human rights committee as one of the most brilliant mathematicians in Latin America, he is said to have been severely tortured. The committee is asking the Uruguayan government to allow his family and scientists to visit him.

In the Soviet Union the committee wants a communication of scientist Sergei Kovalev who is serving a 10-year sentence in a labour camp in Perm. It is also campaigning on behalf of Yuri Orlov, a high-energy physicist who was arrested in February but has not yet been charged.

Members of the committee said they had kept in close touch with the State Department on their campaign, and thought it important to support the Department and President Carter in the administration's campaign for human rights. They planned to add new cases to the campaign as soon as they find documentation.

So far 25th members out of a total of 1,100 in the Academy have volunteered to act as correspondents, keeping in touch with other groups of academics in the United States, and in countries overseas.

## Carnegie doubts necessity for separate education division

Argument for a separate Department of Education has not died down although it is clear that the present Department of Health, Education and Welfare will remain intact for some time yet.

Opponents of the proposal, which was endorsed by President Carter during the election campaign, are now pointing out the disadvantages of splitting up HEW. They are hoping to catch the sympathetic ear of Mr Joseph Califano, the Secretary of Education.

The latest comment on reorganization has come from the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education. The council doubts the need for a separate Department of Education, and says that it might give more attention to elementary and secondary education than to higher education.

Instead, the council suggests replacing HEW with two new agencies: a Department of Health, Education and Science, organized around the theme of "growth" and including the Higher Secretary of Education, Research and Advanced Studies, and a Department of Labour and Human Resources focusing on "work" and including welfare programmes now administered by HEW.

The council thinks it would be especially dangerous if a separate department was merely an upgraded Office of Education. This office, the report says, "historically has concentrated on the concerns of primary and secondary education. Only within very recent years to the course of its long history has the OE had any substantial interest in post-secondary education."

Another disadvantage, the council says, is that the new department would only spend a relatively small amount of money compared with other departments of government, and might spend even less if responsibility for some federal education programmes were delegated to the states, as might well happen.

The number of pupils and students was not expected to grow, and federal interest in education was not likely to increase in such areas as energy and health care.

Finally, the council says, a separate Department of Education would suggest that the government was assuming "basic responsibility for education, when, in fact, that role belonged to states, localities and private groups."

In the new pattern proposed by the council, an Under-Secretary for Research and Advanced Studies within the Health, Education and Science Department would "eliminate the confusion, the duplication of effort and the rivalry between the present position of Assistant Secretary (for education) and the Commissioner (of education)."

### Strike college rector

Dr Larkin Korwin, Rector of Laval University in Quebec, which went on strike for the whole of the autumn term, was soundly beaten when he stood for reelection for another five years. The university chose instead Dr Jean-Guy Paquet, Vice-Rector for Instruction and Research.

### West Point head

General Andrew Goodpastor, a former NATO commander, has been called out of retirement to take over as Superintendent of the United States military academy at West Point. His unusual appointment follows the recommendation of a special commission set up to look into the widespread cheating scandal at the academy last year.

In the first of three articles on private colleges, our correspondent looks at the financial difficulties facing them

# Public purse has long strings

Harvard, Yale, Stanford, MIT, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, the University of Chicago—the elite of America's most famous universities conjures up an image of independence, wealth, antiquity and scholarship. But the image is not quite accurate.

Scholarship they certainly abound, and some are very old. But independence and wealth? Maybe that was true in the past. The great universities of America are nominally private, but their actual "independence" is increasingly a point of argument. And many are now heavily in debt, or struggling to break even.

Private universities used to be the backbone of American higher education. They still make up the elite (except for Berkeley, which ironically, is often mistaken for a private institution, a confusion that it does not always seem in a hurry to dispel. But the days have long passed when they educated the bulk of the nation's undergraduates. And their numbers may begin to fall rapidly. They are, for many reasons, an endangered species.

The threats come from all quarters. The principal one is lack of money. University costs have increased far faster than the rate of inflation, and private universities have had to increase tuition fees sharply and dig into their reserves.

A few years ago things looked very serious with even many of the best and largest institutions seriously in debt. Most attempted massive appeals and pruned their budgets ruthlessly. The money came in slowly to start with, but philanthropy picked up again as the economic recession eased.

Stanford, New York University and the University of California at Berkeley, for example, are all in a much sounder financial footing now. But Columbia University is still immensely in debt, and Yale is almost \$200m short of its \$370m target. Even Harvard, once widely regarded as an exemplar of wealth and with the largest receipt of private gifts, does not have much cash to spare.

The recession hurt the great research institutions, but it hurt the small private liberal arts colleges much more. Most of these are in the rust belt—chiefly Pennsylvania, New York State, Ohio and the New England region.

A respected New York educational planning body, the Academy for Educational Development, reckons that many of these small colleges cannot now be saved. About 100 are struggling to enroll enough students to keep going, and, with the total number of

college-aged students falling rapidly, they face a bleak future.

How bleak, however, is a matter of some argument. Recent studies have been contradictory: one, for the American Council on Education, suggested that very many colleges were in danger, especially denominational and single-sex ones in isolated areas. Another, for the Association of American Universities, of the other hand, found while about a quarter of the 1,500 private institutions were probably in great difficulty, in the other three-quarters there was "stability with minor stagnation."

Furthermore, the predicted rapid fall in student numbers has not yet occurred. Statistics for 1976-77 show that student numbers in private colleges rose by about 2 per cent, while the public sector showed no growth at all.

A few years ago it was said high tuition costs would drive private colleges out of business, because the gap between the cost of attending a private and public university was widening. But in this last year most state universities have increased their fees sharply. Hard-pressed middle-class students no longer see the state universities as such a bargain—especially if they want to attend one that is not in their home state.

The very high tuition fees—over \$7,000 a year in some cases—in the top private universities undoubtedly do exclude many well-qualified students, but financial

assistance is often considerable, and is readily available in the poorer universities. Thus, there are still some wealthy and thrifty parents who pay the price.

Part of the uncertainty about the future of the private sector comes from all kinds of different sources—churches, foundations, industry and rich alumni. Here, too, there is a growing uncertainty about government money—either directly in the form of state appropriations, or indirectly in the form of research grants.

The problem of private colleges, however, is that the public purse has long strings to it. Some appropriations to denominational colleges—over which many are still fought by those who believe it violates the constitutional separation of church and state—bring pressure for greater accountability to the state. Church colleges are expected to live on their state's overall plan for higher education. Many believe that this will limit their freedom of action in the long term as well as their direct grants from Washington except for sponsored research.

Federal government money is not lent directly to students in the form of grants and loans. But institutions accepting such money are bound by a whole corpus of federal rules on such matters as discrimination, affirmative action (to encourage the hiring of minority teachers and so on), almost all building projects and the regulation of their health (though the grounds about the paperwork are onerous).

Some, however, believe even this limits their freedom. Billings Young, the Murray Institute's director, has refused to implement a federal rule on sex discrimination, saying this goes against Murray principles. And several colleges have attempted to exclude students holding government grants in order to remain totally independent.

While the white inbred colleges would rather have money and regulations than neither, and they had lobbied hard for more public support. Their difficulty, as a recent article in *Change* magazine pointed out, is that they are not too strong and flourishing—thus making the argument "why create a school when it doesn't exist?"—to emphasize their reliance on government money.

Next week: how independent are private colleges?

MITCHELL TOWER, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



Mitchell Tower, University of Chicago

## McGill concern at French language edict

The announcement that from now on French is to be the only official language of Quebec is deeply worrying to McGill University in Montreal, one of the oldest and most prestigious English-speaking universities in Canada.

The worry is not so much that the university itself will be forced to start teaching in French, but that the English-speaking community in Quebec will move out, leaving McGill no base of English-speaking students.

The Principal, Dr Robert Bell, is among a number of prominent education and business representatives who signed a letter to the Quebec Premier accepting the primacy of French but saying the English-speaking community in the province needed to be protected. Institutions in English if it was to continue to play its proper role.

The new Bill of Rights McGill some small comfort: temporary residents in the province will be allowed to send their children to English-speaking schools, though new immigrants must go to French-speaking schools. This was considered important to the university if it was to continue to recruit top students, professors from across Canada.

## Feminists fight for new stress on women in history studies

A group of women historians has launched a campaign to give more emphasis to the role of women in the study of history in America.

At a recent meeting of the Organization of American Historians they called for a shift in research to "place women at the centre of history."

One of the group, Dr Gerda Lerner from Sora Lawrence College in New York, said this was necessary to counter what she called the "dancing poodle" theory of women in history, which dominated the traditional teaching of the subject.

Dr Lerner said women should not be viewed as marginal contributors to a history whose categories were defined by men and whose roles were dominated by men. "Women have provided some aspects of civilization without which we would not survive for one day," she said, and cited women's roles in creating a community, nurture and the care of the sick.

At present, she said, women were noticed only when they appeared in roles generally reserved for men.

The philosophical assumption of the approach to history was the "given" dominance of males over females.

"Women's History" is already fairly well established in American universities. Dr Lerner suggested in some form of women's history was taught in about half the colleges in America. There were at least 10 graduate programmes, including courses at Harvard and Yale, and about five PhD programmes, including one at Stanford.

The American Historical Association has already recognized the need for courses, and has commissioned Dr Lerner to write a comprehensive guide to them. She said, however, that she is advocating something more than this: she wants to upgrade the categories of women's history to equal that of traditional "Men's History."

"At any given period—say 1750 to 1800—we know a lot of what the women did but almost nothing of the men," she said, adding that there is nothing written down about the abundance of material that is to be sought out and researched.

# Pressure stepped up for shorter study periods

Holland  
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## Union strike threat to stop sackings

DUBLIN  
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## Fresh student violence clouds reasons for discontent

ROME  
The violent elements in the Italian student rebellion appear to be loosening their grip on the streets of Rome.

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# Legal challenge to reforms

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CAPE TOWN  
South Africa's first Black medical school and an audio-visual "do-it-yourself" university are expected to be in operation next year.

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## Black medical school nears completion

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## Comecon set up institute for management

MOSCOW  
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## Students cool on boycott call

SYDNEY  
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Students at universities and colleges of advanced education largely ignored an attempted one-day boycott of classes last week.

## Multi-lingual law

A four-language dictionary of legal terms used in England, Scotland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden has been published by Universitetsforlaget, Oslo.

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BOOKS

A social science fiction

The Next 200 Years by Herman Kahn, William Brown and Leon Martel

If there is one thing that convinces me that, after all, the end of the world is nigh, it is not the predictions of futurologists but the gullibility with which large, and often important, sections of the public swallow their pronouncements...



Professor Herman Kahn—whizzkid and Old Testament prophet?

Another error—and one that dominates one's faith in their ability even to get their sums right—is a simple arithmetical mistake that are given in the book. The authors state (page 50) that their central projection for the world in 200 years time is that population will be 15 billion, per capita output will be \$20,000, and so total world output will be \$300 trillion...

The Life Science, Current Ideas of Biology by P. H. and J. S. Medawar

The biological revolution of the past 25 years may have considerably more impact on the human race than the more dramatic discovery and application of atomic energy...

with much practical experience in some of the problems that face human beings in a biological context. As they explain in the foreword this "is in no sense a textbook... and some of its content is too advanced for beginners..."

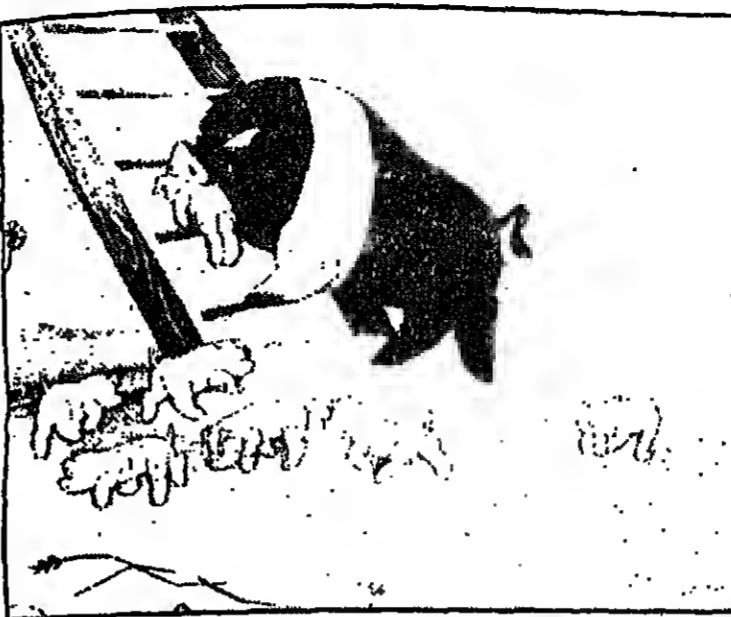
The basis of the new biology

and molecular biology seem, perhaps inevitably, rather unbalanced and superficial; whereas those such as "Natural Selection", "Development and Emergence" may be rather difficult for the inexperienced reader...

ranges of error are attached to the expected to satisfy the widespread desire for the idea that the future can be forecasted...

Kahn has also deflected the eye from the grounds that people live on for the sake of their associates, but for the public, large it might be more fun if he had previously been so explicit...

Willfred Beckerman



A still from the animated film of Animal Farm made in 1954 by John Halas and Joy Batchelor in Great Britain...

Managing childbirth

Midwives and Medical Men: A History of Inter-Professional Rivalries and Women's Rights

As interest in methods of managing childbirth is growing fast, Jean Domimon's book on the practitioners of the art necessarily achieves a timely note...

Before the seventeenth century the care of women in childbirth rested with the midwife; midwifery itself was a non-medical craft whose practice lay within the domain of medicine, medical training and medical corporate control...

Ann Oakley

BOOKS

After Piaget

Psychology and Education edited by Ved P. Varma and Phillip Williams

Psychology and Education is a collection of papers by distinguished psychologists written in honour of Jean Piaget's eightieth birthday...

Part one is predominantly theoretical. In it Eric Linnzer gives a balanced appraisal of Piaget's work, commenting that "to treat the whole of Piagetian theory as if it were a repository of eternal wisdoms is more of an insult than a tribute..."

Second, what of the doubts that men may ever have been did it? While the position cannot be confidently answered because of lack of evidence...

Feminists, both old and new, have had a mixed relationship with the cause of female midwifery, being on the whole preoccupied with championing women's representation in more prestigious areas of medical practice...

Johns Turner

Probation's past

Probation and After-Care: Its Development in England and Wales by Dorothy Rachel

The English probation service is one of the many state welfare services which have expanded rapidly in the post-war period. Officially born in the 1937 Probation Act...

Another tendency of the "received" view of probation history is to emphasize the continuity between the modern professional probation officer and the pioneering work of the many police court missionaries appointed under the 1876 Act...

A. E. Bottoms

National Library and Information Services

A Handbook for Planners

C.V. Penna, D.J. Foksett and P.H. Sewell

The special value of the Handbook is that it sets out to do two things. Firstly to demonstrate to those responsible for national development plans the key role of library and information services in national development...

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